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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Director of the Mint

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA:

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS, PRINTERS,

339 CHESTNUT STREET AND 55 S. FOURTH STREET.

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Mint of the United States,

PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Mint and Branches, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871.

DEPOSITS AND COINAGE.

The deposits of bullion at the Mint and Branches during the fiscal year were as follows: gold, \$37,054,202.26; silver, \$5,975,982.54; total deposits, \$43,030,184.80. Deducting from this total the re-deposits, or bars made at one Branch of the Mint and re-deposited in another for coinage, the amount will be \$39,137,404.13.

For the same period the coinage was as follows: gold coin, number of pieces, 1,120,916; value \$21,302,473.00; unparted and fine gold bars, \$13,101,089.42; silver coin, pieces, 3,664,792; value, \$1,955,905.25; silver bars, 3,544,180.13; nickel, copper and bronze pieces, 11,672,750; value, \$283,760.00; total number of pieces struck, 16,458,458; total value of coinage, \$40,187,409.80.

The distribution of the bullion received and coined at the Mint and Branches was as follows:

Philadelphia.—At Philadelphia, gold deposited, \$3,064,733.31; gold coined, \$3,206,760.00; fine gold bars, \$129,184.88; silver deposited and purchased, \$1,557,892.50; silver coined, \$1,156,255.25; silver bars, \$143,647.75; nickel, copper and bronze coinage, value, \$283,760.00; total deposits of gold and silver, \$4,622,625.81; total coinage, \$4,919,607.88; total number of pieces, 13,670,015.

San Francisco.—At the Branch Mint, San Francisco, the gold deposits were \$25,521,650.56; gold coined, \$24,241,006.23; silver deposited and purchased, \$937,577.89; silver coined, \$908,015.27; total deposits and purchases, \$26,459,228.45; total coinage, \$25,149,021.50; total number of pieces, 2,649,900.

New York.—The Assay Office in New York received during the year in gold bullion, \$6,345,338.88; in silver bullion, includ-

ing purchases, \$2,171,120.36; total value received, \$8,516,459.24; number of fine gold bars stamped, 9769; value, \$5,461,801.10; silver bars, 10,763; value, \$1,269,501.75; total value, gold and silver bars, stamped, \$6,731,302.85.

Denver.—At the Assay Office, late Branch Mint, Denver, Colorado, the deposits for unparted bars were: gold, \$1,104,147.10; silver, \$18,561.63; total deposits, \$1,122,708.73; an increase of deposits over the last year of \$116,658.47. This is very gratifying, and encourages the belief that as the mineral resources of the district are developed, the business of this Office will be correspondingly increased. It is now engaged, as last year, in melting, assaying, and stamping gold and silver bullion in unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. The Assay Office, in the performance of its appropriate functions, fully meets all the demands of the mining interests of Colorado.

Charlotte.—The deposits at the Branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, have not been large, and I regret to say, are not increasing. The deposits, as heretofore, are assayed and returned to depositors in the form of unparted bars. The deposits for bars during the year were: gold, \$14,522.81; silver parted from gold, \$145.31; total deposits, \$14,668.12, a decrease from last year of \$1,440.48.

Dahlonga and New Orleans.—The Branch Mints at these places are still closed. As stated in my last report no necessity exists for their being opened again as Assay Offices or Branch Mints.

Carson City.—This Branch Mint has been in successful operation during the past fiscal year, and the prospects for the future are most encouraging.

The deposits during the year were: gold, \$1,003,809.60; gold coined, \$230,715.00; unparted gold bars, \$731,320.79; silver deposits and purchases, \$1,290,684.85; silver coined, \$52,875.00; unparted and fine bars, \$1,969,645.05; total deposits and purchases, \$2,294,494.45; total number of pieces 138,543.

This statement exhibits the gratifying fact that the amount in value of the gold and silver deposits during the year has exceeded that of the past year more than two million dollars.

The Superintendent, in his report, expresses full confidence in the future of that Branch. A bullion fund, adequate to the exigencies of the business of the Mint, has been provided, and full authority has been given to melt, assay, and stamp gold and silver bullion, and return the same to depositors in unparted bars, bearing the Government stamp of weight and fineness. This has largely increased its business and added to its usefulness.

The clerical force of this Branch is inadequate, and should be increased. The salaries of all the officers and clerks are too small for that locality; and I earnestly recommend an increase of salary and clerical force. The policy of the Government towards this and similar institutions, in their relation to the development of the mineral wealth of our country, should be liberal and generous.

In addition to the increase of business, from the assaying and stamping of unparted gold and silver bars, the Superintendent in his report says: "To the increased product of the mines throughout the State may also be attributed the enlarged business of the past year. The late rich discoveries of ore at the lowest levels of the Comstock Lode, and the constantly increasing product of the country to the south and east of this city, have materially aided in adding to our business; while, on the other hand, a reciprocal benefit, both to producers and to the State, has been derived by the location of this institution near the mining centres, and the accuracy and promptitude of its returns."

The suggestions of the Report on other subjects connected with the prosperity of this Branch are worthy of consideration, and only a want of power prevents their adoption.

The Report is highly encouraging, and its facts and statements attest the efficiency of its management.

I again refer to the importance of the early completion of the new Branch Mint building at San Francisco, and it is gratifying to know that the work is being prosecuted with energy.

Boise City.—The Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho, will soon be prepared for active operations. The building is erected, and the apparatus and appliances necessary for such an institution nearly ready. It is hoped that this Office, in its appropriate

work, will greatly aid and encourage the efforts made to discover and increase the production of the precious metals.

REDEMPTION OF COPPER AND NICKEL-BRONZE COINS.

The redemption of the nickel-copper cents in exchange for the five cent nickel coins was continued, as authorized by law, until the 25th day of March, A.D. 1871, at which time the law for the general redemption of all the base or token coinage, went into operation. The amount thus redeemed to the 25th day of March, 1871, was, in pounds, 39,527; value \$38,736.46.

The amount of base coins redeemed under the Act of March 3d, 1871, to June 30th, 1871, was, in tale or nominal value, \$178,133.75. The different kinds redeemed under that law to same date are as follows, viz.:

Denomination and Kinds.	Number of Pieces.	Value.
Copper One Cent Pieces, . .	1,005,215 . .	\$10,052 15
Nickel One Cent Pieces, . .	3,645,921 . .	36,459 21
Bronze One Cent Pieces, . .	3,101,810 . .	31,018 10
Bronze Two Cent Pieces, . .	1,272,016 . .	25,440 32
Nickel Three Cent Pieces, . .	219,144 . .	6,574 32
Nickel Five Cent Pieces, . .	1,371,793 . .	68,589 65
Total Redemption to June 30, 1871,	10,615,899 . .	178,133 75

It is worthy of remark, that whilst the sum of \$178,133.75 was redeemed during that period, orders were received during the same time for a large amount of the bronze one and two, and the nickel-copper three and five cent pieces.

Profits.—The profits of the nickel-copper and bronze coinage paid into the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year were (\$100,000) one hundred thousand dollars.

The alloy of the minor coinage has been regularly assayed and reported by the Assayer of the Mint, and the legal proportion of the constituent metals been properly maintained.

BUSINESS OF THE MINT.

The continued suspension of specie payments restricts the work of the Mint and the amount of the coinage. The capacity of the Mint and Branch Mints now in operation is more than sufficient to meet every demand for the conversion of the gold

and silver deposits into coin, and, consequently, there is no legitimate necessity for increasing the number of Branch Mints. My views on this subject, in connection with Assay Offices, remain as expressed in former reports.

From the discoveries and developments constantly making of the deposits of the precious metals in our Western States and Territories, it is not beyond the practical and real to say that, before another decade, the annual production of gold and silver in the United States will be more than doubled. The Reports are full of encouragement, but, at the same time, care must be taken by the prudent to distinguish between the true statement and the exaggeration of the mere speculator.

DEVICES ON COINS.

This subject was referred to in my last Annual Report. The legends and devices on our National Coinage should not be too frequently changed; but change, when it rises to the dignity of an improvement, should be encouraged. It should not be so great as to destroy the identity of the new with the previous coinage of the country, or remove those peculiar National characteristics that have ever been recognized by the people as the stamp and certificate of the Government. Art and science are progressive. Why should not the influence of this progress be seen and marked upon the coins of the United States? Æsthetics, or the science of the beautiful in nature and art, in its cultivation, not only adorns, but adds strength and dignity to National greatness. Let the coinage of our country, in its devices and artistic execution, meet the improved taste and higher cultivation of our advancing civilization. I propose to have prepared such devices as may improve the general appearance of our coins, retaining their general characteristics, to be used, if approved, in the event of a change, by legislation, in our National Coinage.

ABRADED COINS AS A LEGAL TENDER.

Having, as Director of the Mint, advantages for observing the defects of existing Mint laws, or of such as are anticipated and pending, I beg leave respectfully to mention some points that occur to me as proper to place in an Annual Report.

1. It seems a remarkable omission in our laws, that there is no limit at which our coins shall cease to be a legal tender on account of *wear*. In England, the sovereign, or pound sterling, is not legally current when it has lost more than half a grain; although by a recent examination of the state of the currency there, it appears that a large amount of coin is much lighter, especially in the counties remote from the capital. When the gold coin is offered at banking houses, if not new, it is weighed and received at a deduction proportionate to the loss. However, there was a time (nearly a century past) when the light gold was called in and re-coined, the loss being made good by Government, to the amount of over a half million of pounds sterling. And at this day the worn silver coin is kept up to legal weight in the same way, without loss to private holders.

It has not been a serious trouble in this country, from the fact that our coin is so apt to be exported. And yet it makes difficulty at the Custom Houses and National Treasuries, as we have had occasion to know. The Collectors and Treasurers hardly know what they are to do when coins much abraded are offered to them. In some sections where gold is much used, as on the Pacific Coast and in the extreme Southwest, the wear is very marked. Quarter Eagles may be met with, not really worth more than \$2.40; and gold dollars still more deficient in proportion. It would be well to declare by law, that gold coins shall be a legal tender at their stamped value, so long as they weigh within one per cent. for the smaller denominations, and one-half per cent. for the larger. But then the question arises, who shall lose the difference when the coin becomes uncurrent?

2. This brings us to a second point of discussion, a provision for keeping up the coins to legal weight, without laying the burden upon the last holder.

Whether it is positively right, that the whole country should maintain the integrity of the country's coin, is a fair question for debate. That this should be the rule in regard to silver fractional coin, on which the Government makes a small gain, is a plain case enough. In regard to the gold, that could also be undertaken without great loss to the Treasury if the plan which has been spoken of in England be adopted, to make a small diminution of weight, and consequently a small profit in the first issue. That is to say, suppose the Mint value of standard

gold continue to be one thousand dollars for 53½ ounces, at which rate any person bringing gold bullion or foreign coin, would be paid, in fine or standard bars, or coin; but the Mint would make it into 1010 dollars, lawful coin, by a reduction of (say) one per cent. The difference could be reserved as a fund to enable the Mint in all future time, to give out new pieces in exchange for worn and uncurrent pieces, at even tale. The English idea, however, was merely to pay expense of coinage in this way. The difference would not suffice to avoid all loss, but it would materially reduce the burden. It is to be assumed that only the loss by *abrasion* should thus be made good, not the fraudulent lightening by boring, filing, clipping, filling, or sweating. Persons who take such pieces must do so at their own cost.

There is some reason why the gross material should be of less value, weight for weight, than the articles which are made from it. But on the other hand, it is a prolific source of confusion and misunderstanding, to have a difference in the value of an ounce of gold, according as it is found in a bar, or in a coin.

Still the question of loss by wear should be met; and if ever there is to be an *international* coinage, there should be a joint engagement that each nation will keep up its own coins to the standard, or within reasonable bounds.

Here it may be allowable to say, that the international system should aim chiefly at a uniform *money of account*. Our Coinage laws have carefully provided for "emblems of Liberty," and the explanatory word "Liberty" besides; and it is not likely that such coins would be welcome among peoples who are thus reminded of subjection. With us, public opinion is generally against the glorification of any man by placing his titles and effigy on the coin; and if our President, and even our Washington, is excluded, we hardly wish to have emperors and kings thus complimented among us. Still, no man will object to the occasional receipt of a gold coin of known value, be the portrait what it may, or the legend in what language soever.

This *money of account* should be based upon refined gold in bar; that is, upon a definite weight of fine gold, without reference to a standard for coin. Old names could be retained, but five dollars of account, twenty-five francs of account, and one pound sterling of account, should express the same amount.

After this basis, if each country should make its coins nine-tenths fine, and in weight less than the bar rate, say by one per cent., with a mutual guarantee to keep up the weight by re-coining, the coins would be passable for small sums beyond the lines; while for large transactions, commercial houses would expect to pay and be paid in bar gold. But within each country its own gold coin would be an unlimited legal tender at the stamped value; and this would tend to keep such coins at home, and secure a specie circulation as far as is desirable.

Some may think that to issue gold bars at one rate, and gold coin at a slightly different rate, would tend to check coinage. But this is not likely. The depositor of bullion would know no difference, as to the tale value of his returns. The only difference would be, that if he wanted to hold specie for shipment, he would take bars; if he wanted it for home use, or deposit in bank, he would take coin.

What has been said must not be taken as recommending such a system, but merely as a statement of the matter in its various bearings, for further consideration. As already remarked, it does not originate here.

In general the country's currency must always be as it has been, chiefly in paper redeemable in gold. A perfect domestic money system would seem to be, bank or government notes for large payments; gold coin for occasional use in large or small sums; silver coins for the fractions of a dollar down to the tenth part, and an inferior alloy for smaller denominations.

Concurrently with this an issue of treasury paper notes of one dollar, and a half dollar, always redeemable at the treasury in silver coin, would be a great convenience for transmission of small dues by mail, and for other purposes.

A currency of paper only, cheap and easily made, is a baseless fabric. It derives all its value from its being redeemable in the precious metals. The natural scarcity of gold and silver, the difficulty of mining, and the cost of extracting and refining them; their noble qualities and their uses in various ways, give them a positive and high intrinsic value, and fit them to perform the office of money. On this point the wisdom of ages can never become foolish or obsolete.

3. TOKEN SILVER COINAGE.

A third point in which our monetary laws evidently require amendment, is a reduction in weight of our silver coins, with competent guards as to the amount of issue and extent of legal tender, so as to insure us a metallic fractional currency, even if gold should ascend to a premium.

This has been enlarged upon in a previous report, and need only be noticed here.

COUNTERFEIT AND IMITATION COINS.

Here it may be mentioned, that an act passed June 8th, 1864, supplied a real omission in the penal code, as regards the protection of the metallic currency. It provides, in brief, for the punishment of any, who make or pass counterfeit coins in any metal or alloy, in the resemblance of those of the United States or of foreign countries; or who make or pass coins of "original design" for the purposes of money.

This last provision might seem to be useless, on the supposition that nobody would take a coin which was not an imitation. But the fact is quite otherwise, not only in respect to the baser coin, of which great quantities of *original design* were issued more than thirty years ago, and in later times; but also in regard to the precious metals, as recent facts have proved. I refer to small pieces designated as "half dollar" and "quarter dollar," with some claim to be considered gold coins, as they really contain about as much of that metal as is to be found in common jewelry. The pieces which began to be issued in San Francisco in 1859, and perhaps have been coined more recently, may not have been actually pushed into circulation, but may rather have served as play pieces or curiosities. However they were sold at their pretended value, while in fact the half dollar, weighing six grains on an average, and about 425 thousandths fine, was worth eleven cents; the quarter dollar nearly in the same proportions, some pieces being actually worth six cents. No doubt they have been imposed upon ignorant persons as real money. Their shapes were various; some octagonal, some circular.

A similar case has recently occurred of a large issue of "half dollars" from a private mint in Leavenworth, Kansas. On the

obverse is a female head with thirteen stars, and the date 1871; on the reverse is a wreath, inclosing the words "Half Dollar, Cal." The weight of a specimen tried here was 7.6 grains, and the fineness 520 thousandths, making a value of just seventeen cents. The case has been properly taken in hand by the judicial authorities of that District.

I may next speak of another fraud upon the gold currency, into which we have lately been making minute and extended examination. I refer to filing away the reeding on the edge or periphery, and then restoring it by a hand tool, by which operation there is a gain of about fifty cents' worth, more or less, of gold dust from each Double Eagle so dealt with.

This has been done extensively on the Pacific coast, and has been punished by the courts. It requires some delicacy of touch to discover the difference, but the Treasury Officers, Custom Houses, and Banks are very apt to check the circulation of such depreciated pieces.

The best preventive of this, probably, would be to abandon the ribbing or reeding, and substitute some other impression on the edge. This reeding was made use of from the very first on our gold coins, being heretofore considered a good safeguard against filing or clipping. It has also been impressed upon our silver coins for about thirty-five years past. Before that, the larger pieces had a periphery legend in sunken letters. Briefly to advert to the practice of some other nations, we find in England, as early as the reign of Charles the Second, the appropriate motto "DECUS ET TUTAMEN" running around the edge of the piece of five guineas in raised letters. This was renewed in the Double Pound of George the Fourth. In the succeeding reign, the edge of the gold coin was smooth, and during the reign of Victoria, it has been uniformly reeded. In France, under the first Napoleon, the motto "DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE" was impressed in sunken letters. In the reign of Louis Philippe, and since, the same legend has appeared in relief. The gold coins of Prussia also have a periphery motto incuse. In Belgium, the legend is in raised letters.

A modification of the steam press, so as to adapt it to the segment-collar would enable us to substitute letters for reeding, and evidently with much greater protection against the fraudulent

reduction by filing, as well as against the practice of filling with a cheaper metal.

The only difference would be that the press could not move so rapidly, which, in the coinage of gold, is a matter of no moment.

REFINING BY CHLORINE.

The processes of refining and separating gold and silver have received an unusual share of attention and experiment during the past year, both at the Mint and the Assay Office at New York. At the latter, the sulphuric acid process has been fully and successfully established, and the noxious fumes neutralized. This is a very economical operation, although it does not always leave the gold and silver in the highest state of ductility. A method of refining silver has also been originated there, by which the work is done in the ordinary melting-pot, with the aid of bone-ash as an absorbent. This is a well-contrived and economical mode, and gives very good results.

At the Mint, the reverberatory furnace or bone-ash test, formerly in use, has been restored to meet cases of refinance growing out of the peculiar character of some of our Western bullion. The presence of sulphur, antimony, lead, and arsenic, one or all, frequently makes the Nevada silver brittle and refractory.

We have also been experimenting, upon a pretty large scale, with the chlorine refining of gold, recently invented and perfected in Australia, and largely employed there and in New Zealand, and also coming into use in England. It answers the double purpose of parting out the silver, and of removing the last traces of base metals, which prevent the perfect malleability of gold. We had the advantage of the presence and management of the inventor, F. Bowyer Miller, Esq., Assayer of the Sydney Mint.

As the invention is a very remarkable one, and the process is likely to displace all others within the scope of its adaptation, I may briefly state that it is founded upon the eager affinity of chlorine for almost every metal; but generally less for gold than the others. The gas is generated by the action of muriatic acid on the black oxide of manganese, both very cheap materials. A current of this gas is conveyed by tubes into and down to the bottom of the melting-pot, while the mixed metals are in a state

of fluidity. It seizes upon the baser metals, if any are present, and disperses them as volatile chlorides, copper forming the only exception. But in addition to that, the chlorine combines with the silver alloy, forming chloride of silver, which rises to the surface, the gold remaining in a purified condition beneath. The silver, holding the copper if there is any, is protected from evaporation by a coating of borax on top of the melt. Absorption into the pot is also prevented by a previous coating of the same agent. The silver (argentic chloride) is poured off, and after the cooling, in solid cakes, is brought to the metallic state in a galvanic battery, by an ingenious arrangement due to Mr. Leibius, also of the Sydney Mint.

The chlorine acts somewhat upon the gold, so that about two per cent. of that metal is converted into a chloride, and rises with the silver. But this difficulty is overcome by the subsequent addition of a small quantity of metallic silver, on which the chlorine fastens by a greater affinity, and liberates the gold.

The peculiar merits of this process are, that it is cheap, rapid, and makes the most ductile gold. Its economy and quickness will be better understood, when it is observed, that in other processes, say the sulphuric or nitric, it is necessary to add to the gold, by a preliminary melting, nearly twice its weight, or four times its bulk, of silver; and to granulate the mixture, so as to enable the acid to have any action. And then, what with the parting, and the subsequent recovery of the two metals, several days are consumed in the whole operation. But in the chlorine process no such addition of silver is required, the application being direct and simple, and a few hours will finish the work. The cost of materials and labor is much less than by any other method. The fine gold resulting from it, as shown by the experiments here, assayed from 994 to 997½ thousandths, which is as high as is needed for commercial bars, and nearly as high as the results from sulphuric acid.

On the other hand this process (chlorine) is not applicable to silver containing a small proportion of gold. So that when two kinds of bullion are presented, as is frequently the case at our Mints and Assay Offices, namely, gold containing silver, and silver containing gold, it is highly advantageous, and a great saving, to combine the two. In this case the sulphuric acid process is greatly to be preferred to any other. It seems desirable that

we should have the benefit of both this and the chlorine, but the latter is a patented process, and perhaps cannot be obtained without legislative aid.

HUMID ASSAY.

The humid assay of silver, hitherto thought to be complete, has been still further perfected at the New York office, and here, by an admirable change in the mode of drawing and measuring the normal liquor. But we see no reason to take up with certain other suggestions, for using the hydrobromic precipitant instead of the hydrochloric; or for working through the medium of yellow light. It is a mere affectation to carry the assay beyond the attainable degree of homogeneity in melting, or nicety in weighing at the assay balance.

Apparatus.—It is a satisfaction to find that we can now have our delicate apparatus made in this country, and partly in our own house, so that we need no longer resort to London or Paris.

Table of Foreign Coins.—The statement of the weight, fineness, and value of foreign coins required by law to be made annually, will be found appended to this report. We have no alterations to report in this annual statement.

Mexican silver dollars of 1871, new devices, somewhat exceed the fineness reported in our tables, but it would not be safe to assess them at a higher value than therein stated.

We are expecting specimens of new European coins, which will illustrate the great changes of government that have recently occurred there; but as yet we have only some silver pieces of France, which conform to the style formerly issued under the Republic. Germany, France, Spain, and Italy will all have a new coinage to show, at least in respect to devices.

Medal Department.—This department, organized a number of years ago, under the direction and by the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, still continues in successful operation. A large number of medals have been made for the Government in the Indian Department; and many others have been made and sold. This department is not only profitable, but a credit to the Government. It should be encouraged.

The Mint Cabinet.—This cabinet of coins and medals has been visited during the past year by more than fifty thousand persons from our own and other countries. It is a place of great attraction, and well repays the visitor. The annual appropriation for this cabinet should not only be continued, but increased.

Statistical Tables.—The statistics relating to the deposits of bullion and coinage at the Mint of the United States and Branches, will be found in the tabular statements hereto annexed. These tables have been prepared with great care, and every effort made to correct and avoid mistakes. They are believed to be trustworthy and accurate.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES POLLOCK,

Director.

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of Deposits at the Mint of the United States, the Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New York, and Branch Mints, Denver, Charlotte, and Carson City, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Description of Bullion.	Mint U. S., Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Assay Office, New York.	Branch Mint, Denver.	Branch Mint, Charlotte.	Branch Mint, Carson City.	Total.
GOLD.							
Fine bars,	\$1,932,637 02	\$19,101,396 12	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$21,034,033 14
Mint bars re-deposited, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$761,915 66	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	761,915 66
United States bullion,	603,393 26	6,220,493 20	4,258,120 13	\$1,104,147 10	\$14,522 81	\$1,003,809 60	13,204,486 10
United States coin,	109,444 55	. . . . .	16,783 10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	126,227 65
Jewellers' bars,	184,224 63	. . . . .	421,176 48	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	605,401 11
Foreign coin,	2,225 52	131,539 50	468,675 96	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	602,440 98
Foreign bullion,	232,808 33	68,221 74	418,667 55	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	719,697 62
Total gold,	\$3,064,733 31	\$25,521,650 56	\$6,345,338 88	\$1,104,147 10	\$14,522 81	\$1,003,809 60	\$37,054,202 26
SILVER.							
Fine bars,	\$1,172,611 95	\$421,039 89	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,593,651 84
Mint bars, re-deposited,	956 66	. . . . .	\$4,681 46	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,638 12
United States bullion,	280,583 16	87,312 06	1,607,755 19	\$18,561 63	\$145 31	\$1,290,684 85	3,285,042 20
United States coin,	50,521 61	. . . . .	15,677 96	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	66,199 57
Jewellers' bars,	21,823 02	. . . . .	137,034 34	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	158,857 36
Foreign coin,	30,385 65	421,447 07	340,541 51	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	792,374 23
Foreign bullion,	1,010 45	7,778 87	65,429 90	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	74,219 22
Total silver,	\$1,557,892 50	\$937,577 89	\$2,171,120 36	\$18,561 63	\$145 31	\$1,290,684 85	\$5,975,982 54
Total gold and silver,	\$4,622,625 81	\$26,459,228 45	\$8,516,459 24	\$1,122,708 73	\$14,668 12	\$2,294,494 45	\$43,030,184 80
Less re-deposits at differ't insts.							
Gold,	1,952,502 37	. . . . .	761,915 66	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Silver,	1,173,681 18	. . . . .	4,681 46	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total re-deposits, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,892,780 67
							\$39,137,404 13

B.—Statement of Gold and Silver of Domestic Production, deposited at the Mint of the United States, the Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New York, and Branch Mints, Denver, Charlotte, and Carson City, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871.

Description of Bullion.	Mint of U. S., Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Assay Office, New York.	Branch Mint, Denver.	Branch Mint, Charlotte.	Branch Mint, Carson City.	Total.
GOLD. —Alabama.....							
Arizona.....	\$5,720 60						\$5,720 60
California.....	4,039 31	\$177,125 25	\$1,657 24	\$532 50			183,354 30
Colorado.....	4,865 44	5,294,436 49	197,680 72				5,496,982 65
Branch Mint, Colorado.....	12,984 87		472,378 58	992,712 70			1,488,076 15
Georgia.....	16,959 51						16,959 51
Idaho.....	14,451 74		29,144 92				43,596 66
Montana.....	42,599 42	146,156 57	532,833 20	4,348 75			725,937 94
Maryland.....	374,108 19	81,912 22	2,775,930 82	8,218 25			3,240,169 48
Nebraska.....	18 85						18 85
Nevada.....	965 02		2,793 65				3,758 67
New Mexico.....	227 22	8,118 56	19,480 47			\$164,888 77	182,715 02
North Carolina.....	15,941 40		61,794 67	97,536 25			175,272 32
Branch Mint, North Carolina.....	58,308 00		20,030 78		\$14,522 81		92,861 59
Oregon.....	2,905 84						2,905 84
South Carolina.....	2,357 10	433,502 28	8,978 81				444,838 19
Tennessee.....	3,043 08		1,609 78				4,652 86
Utah.....			102 85				102 85
Virginia.....	1,564 02	1,282 18	4,951 63				7,797 83
Wyoming Territory.....	5,974 24		916 40				6,890 64
Washington Territory.....	2,147 40		22,630 82	798 65			25,576 87
Parted from Silver.....		1,652 14					1,652 14
Source unknown.....	6,696 62	76,307 51*	105,204 79			107,690 04	295,808 96
Bars.....	27,515 39						27,515 39
Total.....	\$603,393 26	19,101,396 12	761,915 66	\$1,104,147 10	\$14,522 81	\$1,003,809 60	\$33,067,797 88
SILVER. —Arizona.....							
California.....		\$1,755 36		\$5 10			\$1,760 46
Colorado.....	\$81 36		\$47,825 37				47,906 73
Branch Mint, Colorado.....	119,802 49		230,510 19	17,085 06			367,397 74
Idaho.....	112 57						112 57
Lake Superior.....	103 59		4,711 14	41 65			4,856 38
Montana.....	5,056 12		168,232 68				173,308 80
New Mexico.....	86 83		27,974 37	78 71			28,139 91
Nevada.....	1,256 35		1,933 42	1,343 46			4,533 23
Nebraska.....	137,104 90	31,813 25	1,022,832 49			\$50,860 29	1,242,610 93
North Carolina.....			23,953 41				23,953 41
Utah.....					\$145 31		145 31
Parted from Gold.....	2,838 26		941 60				3,779 86
Wyoming.....	14,107 85	53,743 45†	78,820 52			6,225 65	152,897 47
Source unknown.....				7 65			7 65
Bars.....	32 84		4,681 46				32 84
Total.....	\$280,583 16	\$508,351 95	\$1,612,436 65	\$18,561 63	\$145 31	\$1,233,598 91	\$3,710,763 55
Total Gold & Silver of domestic product'n	\$883,976 42	\$25,880,241 27	\$6,632,472 44	\$1,122,708 73	\$14,668 12	\$2,294,494 45	\$36,778,561 43

* Contained in Silver.

† Contained in Gold.

C.—Statement of the Coinage at the Mint of the United States, the Branch Mint, San Francisco, Assay Office, New York, and Branch Mints, Carson City, Charlotte, and Denver, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

DENOMINATION.	MINT UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.		BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.		ASSAY OF- FICE, N. Y.		BR. MINT, DENVER.		BRANCH MINT, CARSON CITY.		BR. MINT, CHARLOTTE N. C.		TOTAL.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	
GOLD.—														
Double Eagles...	157,740	\$3,154,800 00	883,000	\$17,660,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,222	\$104,440 00	.....	1,045,962	\$20,919,240 00
Eagles.....	1,640	16,400 00	8,000	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,685	66,850 00	.....	16,325	163,250 00
Half Eagles.....	2,840	14,200 00	17,000	85,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,885	59,425 00	.....	31,725	158,625 00
Three Dollars.....	1,340	4,020 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340	4,020 00
Quarter Eagles...	5,360	13,400 00	16,000	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,360	53,400 00
Dollars.....	3,940	3,940 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,940	3,940 00
Fine Bars.....	264	129,184 88	.....	.....	\$5,461,465 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$14,522 81	264	5,605,173 53
Unparted Bars...	.....	.....	.....	6,376,006 23	335 26	\$1,119,574 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,495,915 89
Total Gold.....	173,124	\$3,335,944 88	924,000	\$24,241,006 23	\$5,461,801 10	\$1,119,574 40	.....	.....	23,792	\$230,715 00	\$14,522 81	1,120,916	\$34,403,564 42
SILVER.—														
Dollars.....	657,625	\$657,625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	\$304 00	.....	657,929	\$657,929 00
Half Dollars.....	941,125	470,562 50	1,444,000	\$722,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,417	50,208 50	.....	2,485,542	1,242,771 00
Quarter Dollars..	82,097	20,524 25	30,900	7,725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,890	1,722 50	.....	119,887	29,971 75
Dimes.....	10,675	1,067 50	90,000	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400	640 00	.....	107,075	10,707 50
Half Dimes.....	126,925	6,346 25	161,000	8,050 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287,925	14,396 25
Three-cent pieces	4,325	129 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,325	129 75
Bars.....	1,369	143,647 75	.....	.....	\$1,247,232 79	.....	.....	.....	15	1,735 17	\$145 31	1,384	1,392,761 02
Unparted Bars...	.....	.....	.....	161,240 27	22,268 96	.....	.....	.....	725	1,967,909 88	.....	725	2,151,419 11
Total Silver...	1,824,141	\$1,299,903 00	1,725,900	\$908,015 27	\$1,269,501 75	.....	.....	.....	114,751	\$2,022,520 05	\$145 31	3,664,792	\$5,500,085 38
COPPER.—														
Five-cent Pieces..	3,439,000	\$171,950 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,439,000	\$171,950 00
Three-cent Pieces	921,009	27,630 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	921,000	27,630 00
Two-cent Pieces..	1,105,250	22,105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,105,250	22,105 00
One-cent Pieces..	6,207,500	62,075 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,207,500	62,075 00
Total Copper...	11,672,750	\$283,760 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,672,750	\$283,760 00
Total Coinage...	13,670,015	\$4,919,607 88	2,649,900	\$25,149,021 50	\$6,731,302 85	\$1,119,574 40	.....	.....	138,543	\$2,253,235 05	\$14,668 12	16,458,458	\$40,187,409 80

D. 1.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES,

From their organization to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

G O L D C O I N A G E.								
Period.	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Fine Bars. Value.	
1793 to 1817, . . . .	. . . .	132,592	845,909	. . . .	22,197	. . . .	. . . .
1818 to 1837, . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3,087,925	. . . .	879,903	. . . .	. . . .
1838 to 1847, . . . .	. . . .	1,227,759	3,269,921	. . . .	345,526	. . . .	. . . .
1848 to 1857,	8,122,526	1,970,597	2,260,390	223,015	5,544,900	15,348,608	\$33,612,140 46	
1858 to 1867,	5,740,871	179,745	795,075	66,381	1,609,749	2,360,834	1,078,168 51	
1868,	188,540	3,050	5,750	4,900	3,650	10,550	98,848 03	
1869,	152,525	9,485	1,785	2,525	4,345	5,925	130,141 91	
1870,	137,845	2,535	4,035	3,535	4,955	6,335	171,624 97	
1871,	157,740	1,640	2,840	1,340	5,360	3,940	129,184 88	
Total,	14,500,047	3,527,403	10,273,630	301,696	8,420,585	17,736,192	\$35,220,108 76	

D. 2.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, (Continued.)

SILVER COINAGE.							
Period.	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half Dimes. Pieces.	Three Cents. Pieces.	Bars. Value.
1793 to 1817, . . .	1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543	. . . .	. . . .
1818 to 1837, . . .	1,000	74,793,560	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700	. . . .	. . . .
1838 to 1847, . . .	879,873	20,203,333	4,952,073	11,387,995	11,093,235	. . . .	. . . .
1848 to 1857, . . .	350,250	10,691,088	41,073,080	35,172,010	34,368,520	37,778,900	\$32,355 55
1858 to 1867, . . .	758,700	12,632,830	22,955,730	6,042,330	12,995,330	4,209,330	73,552 45
1868,	54,800	411,500	29,900	423,150	85,800	4,000	6,729 94
1869,	231,350	387,350	16,550	49,050	10,550	5,050	92,090 12
1870,	576,150	891,450	87,250	721,850	734,450	3,850	195,078 01
1871,	657,625	941,125	82,097	10,675	126,925	4,325	143,647 75
Total,	4,949,265	130,056,669	74,888,709	66,669,160	74,144,053	42,005,455	\$543,453 82

D. 3.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, (Continued.)

PERIOD.	COPPER COINAGE.						TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Five-cent. Pieces.	Threecent Pieces.	Two-cent Pieces.	One-cent Pieces.	Half-cent Pieces.	No. of pieces Coined.	Value of Gold.	Value of Silver.	Value of Copper.	TOTAL.
1793 to 1817.....	.....	.....	.....	29,316,272	5,255,513	52,019,407	\$5,610,957 50	\$8,268,295 75	\$319,340 28	\$14,198,593 53
1818 to 1837.....	.....	.....	.....	46,554,830	2,205,200	158,882,816	17,639,382 50	40,566,897 15	476,574 30	58,682,853 95
1838 to 1847.....	.....	.....	.....	34,967,663	.....	88,327,378	29,491,010 00	13,913,019 00	349,676 63	43,753,705 63
1848 to 1857.....	.....	.....	.....	51,419,979	544,510	244,898,373	256,950,474 46	22,365,413 55	517,222 34	279,833,110 35
1858 to 1867.....	32,574,000	16,987,000	38,245,500	284,909,000	.....	443,062,405	128,252,763 01	14,267,879 35	5,752,310 00	148,272,952 36
1868.....	28,902,000	3,613,000	3,066,500	9,856,500	.....	46,663,590	3,963,273 03	321,479 94	1,713,385 00	5,998,137 97
1869.....	22,025,000	2,146,000	1,730,750	7,881,000	.....	34,659,240	3,308,779 41	526,836 62	1,279,055 00	5,114,671 03
1870.....	9,750,000	1,423,000	1,144,500	5,836,500	.....	21,328,740	2,830,752 50	1,152,960 50	611,445 00	4,595,158 00
1871.....	3,439,000	921,000	1,105,250	6,207,500	.....	13,670,015	3,335,944 88	1,299,903 00	283,760 00	4,919,607 88
Total.....	96,690,000	25,050,000	45,292,500	476,979,244	7,985,223	1,103,511,964	\$451,383,337 29	\$102,682,684 86	\$11,302,768 55	\$565,368,790 70

E. 1.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)
BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

G O L D C O I N A G E.									
PERIOD.	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Unparted Bars. Value.	Fine Bars. Value.	
1854,	141,468	123,826	268	. . . . .	246	14,632	\$5,641,504 05	\$5,863 16	
1855,	859,175	9,000	61,000	6,600	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,270,594 93	88,782 50	
1856,	1,181,750	73,500	94,100	34,500	71,120	24,600	3,047,001 29	122,136 55	
1857,	604,500	10,000	47,000	5,000	20,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1858,	885,940	27,800	58,600	9,000	49,200	20,000	816,295 65	. . . . .
1859,	689,140	2,000	9,720	. . . . .	8,000	15,000	. . . . .	. . . . .
1860,	579,975	10,000	16,700	7,000	28,800	13,000	. . . . .	19,871 68	
1861,	614,300	6,000	8,000	. . . . .	14,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1862,	760,000	18,000	18,000	. . . . .	30,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1863,	866,423	9,000	16,500	. . . . .	4,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1864,	947,320	5,000	10,000	. . . . .	8,800	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1865,	925,160	8,700	12,000	. . . . .	8,256	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1866,	876,500	30,500	53,420	. . . . .	46,080	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1867,	901,000	2,000	24,000	. . . . .	26,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1868,	696,750	12,500	25,000	. . . . .	26,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1869,	911,000	11,500	44,000	. . . . .	38,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1870,	959,750	2,930	13,000	. . . . .	9,500	3,000	. . . . .	. . . . .
1871,	883,000	8,000	17,000	. . . . .	16,000	. . . . .	6,376,006 23	. . . . .
Total,	14,283,151	370,256	528,308	62,100	404,002	90,232	\$19,151,402 15	\$236,653 89	

E. 2.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO, (Continued.)

SILVER COINAGE.							TOTAL COINAGE.			
Period.	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Qr. Dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half Dimes. Pieces.	Bars, Value.	Number of Pieces.	Gold, Value.	Silver, Value.	Total Value.
1854	280,440	\$9,731,574 21	..	\$9,731,574 21
1855	..	121,950	412,400	..	..	..	1,470,125	20,957,677 43	\$164,075 00	21,121,752 43
1856	..	211,000	286,000	..	..	..	1,976,570	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29
1857	..	86,000	28,000	..	..	..	800,500	12,490,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00
1858	..	218,000	63,000	30,000	..	19,752 61	1,361,540	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26
1859	15,000	463,000	172,000	90,000	..	29,469 87	1,463,860	13,906,271 68	327,969 87	14,234,241 55
1860	5,000	693,000	24,000	40,000	..	211,411 52	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
1861	..	350,000	52,000	100,000	..	71,485 61	1,144,300	12,421,000 00	269,485 61	12,690,485 61
1862	..	1,179,500	120,000	219,500	..	1,278 65	2,345,000	15,545,000 00	642,978 65	16,187,978 65
1863	..	1,542,000	43,000	291,250	100,000	224,763 68	2,872,173	17,510,960 00	1,040,638 68	18,551,598 68
1864	..	648,000	20,000	140,000	90,000	120,909 02	1,869,120	19,068,400 00	468,409 02	19,536,809 02
1865	..	613,000	22,000	150,000	36,000	145,235 58	1,775,116	18,670,840 00	474,035 58	19,144,875 58
1866	..	490,000	19,000	210,000	204,000	442,342 64	1,929,500	18,217,300 00	723,292 64	18,940,592 64
1867	..	1,216,000	52,000	130,000	..	146,048 54	2,351,000	18,225,000 00	780,048 54	19,005,048 54
1868	..	1,482,000	120,000	310,000	400,000	..	3,072,250	14,250,000 00	822,000 00	15,072,000 00
1869	..	736,000	76,000	190,000	..	..	2,006,500	18,650,000 00	406,000 00	19,056,000 00
1870	..	1,114,000	..	260,000	230,000	..	2,592,180	19,316,050 00	594,500 00	19,910,550 00
1871	..	1,444,000	30,900	90,000	161,000	161,240 24	2,649,900	24,241,006 23	908,015 27	25,149,021 50
Total,	20,000	12,607,450	1,540,300	2,250,750	1,221,000	\$1,597,547 41	33,377,549	\$312,681,713 04	\$8,592,472 44	\$321,274,185 48

F. 1.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

GOLD COINAGE.							
PERIOD.	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	
1838 to 1847, . . . . .	. . . . .	1,026,342	709,925	. . .	550,528	. . . . .
1848 to 1857,	730,500	534,250	108,100	24,000	546,100	1,004,000	
1858,	47,500	21,500	13,000	. . .	34,000	. . . . .
1859,	24,500	4,000	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1860,	4,350	8,200	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
1861,	9,600	5,200	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total,	816,450	1,599,492	831,025	24,000	1,130,628	1,004,000	

F. 2.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS, (Continued.)

PERIOD.	S I L V E R C O I N A G E.							T O T A L C O I N A G E.			
	Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half Dimes. Pieces.	Three Cents. Pieces.	Bars Value.	Number of Pieces.	Value of Gold.	Value of Silver.	Total Value Coined.
1838 to 1847	59,000	13,509,000	3,273,600	6,473,500	2,789,000	. . . .	. . . .	28,390,895	\$15,189,365	\$8,418,700 00	\$23,608,065 00
1848 to 1857	40,000	21,406,000	4,556,000	5,690,000	8,170,000	720,000	. . . .	43,528,950	22,934,250	12,881,100 00	35,815,350 00
1858, . .	. . . .	4,614,000	1,416,000	1,540,000	2,540,000	. . . .	\$334,996 47	10,226,000	1,315,000	2,942,000 00	4,257,000 00
1859, . .	200,000	4,912,000	544,000	440,000	1,060,000	. . . .	25,422 33	7,184,500	530,000	3,223,996 37	3,753,996 37
1860, . .	280,000	2,212,000	388,000	370,000	1,060,000	. . . .	16,818 33	4,322,550	169,000	1,598,422 33	1,767,423 33
1861, . .	395,000	828,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,237,800	244,000	825,818 33	1,069,818 33
Total, . .	974,000	47,481,000	10,177,600	14,513,500	15,619,000	720,000	\$377,237 13	94,890,695	\$40,381,615	\$29,890,037 03	\$70,271,652 03

G.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA, GA.

GOLD COINAGE.

PERIOD.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Three Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	TOTAL PIECES.	TOTAL VALUE.
1838 to 1847, . .	576,553	. . .	134,105	. . .	710,658	\$3,218,017 50
1848 to 1857, . .	478,392	1,120	60,605	60,897	601,014	2,607,729 50
1858,	19,256	. . .	900	1,637	21,793	100,167 00
1859,	11,404	. . .	642	6,957	19,003	65,582 00
1860,	12,800	. . .	1,602	1,472	15,874	69,477 00
1861,	11,876	. . .	. . .	1,566	13,442	60,946 00
Total,	1,110,281	1,120	197,854	72,529	1,381,784	\$6,121,919 00

H.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

G O L D C O I N A G E.					
PERIOD.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Quarter Eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	TOTAL PIECES.	TOTAL VALUE.
1838 to 1847,	269,424	123,576	. . .	393,000	\$1,656,060 00
1848 to 1857,	500,872	79,736	103,899	684,507	2,807,599 00
1858,	31,066	9,056	. . .	40,122	177,970 00
1859,	39,500	. . .	5,235	44,735	202,735 00
1860,	23,005	7,469	. . .	30,474	133,697 50
1861 (March 31st, 1861), . . .	14,116	. . .	. . .	14,116	70,580 00
Total,	877,983	219,837	109,134	1,206,954	\$5,048,641 50

I.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	Fine Gold Bars. Value.	Fine Silver Bars. Value.	Total Value.
1854,	\$2,888,059 18	. . . . .	\$2,888,059 18
1855,	20,441,813 63	. . . . .	20,441,813 63
1856,	19,396,046 89	\$6,792 63	19,402,839 52
1857,	9,335,414 00	123,317 00	9,458,731 00
1858,	21,798,691 04	171,961 79	21,970,652 83
1859,	13,044,718 43	272,424 05	13,317,142 48
1860,	6,831,532 01	222,226 11	7,053,758 12
1861,	19,948,728 88	187,078 63	20,135,807 51
1862,	16,094,768 44	415,603 57	16,510,372 01
1863,	1,793,838 16	158,542 91	1,952,381 07
1864,	1,539,751 27	173,308 64	1,713,059 91
1865,	4,947,809 21	165,003 45	5,112,812 66
1866,	8,862,451 00	459,594 00	9,322,045 00
1867,	11,411,258 26	425,155 26	11,836,413 52
1868,	5,567,082 77	449,506 54	6,016,589 31
1869,	9,221,914 30	642,100 55	9,864,014 85
1870,	6,656,268 11	707,400 04	7,363,668 15
1871,	5,461,801 10	1,269,501 75	6,731,302 85
Total,	\$185,241,946 68	\$5,849,516 92	\$191,091,463 60

K.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, DENVER.

PERIOD.	Gold Bars. Value.	Silver Bars. Value.	Total Value.
1864,	\$486,329 97	. . . . .	\$486,329 97
1865,	545,363 00	. . . . .	545,363 00
1866,	159,917 76	. . . . .	159,917 76
1867,	130,559 70	. . . . .	130,559 70
1868,	360,879 26	. . . . .	360,879 26
1869,	847,272 32	. . . . .	847,272 32
1870,	1,001,984 52	. . . . .	1,001,984 52
1871,	1,104,147 10	\$18,561 63	1,122,708 73
Total,	\$4,636,453 63	\$18,561 63	\$4,655,015 26

K. 1.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, CARSON CITY.

Period.	GOLD COINAGE.					SILVER COINAGE.					TOTAL COINAGE.			
	Double Eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half Eagles. Pieces.	Fine Bars. Value.		Dollars. Pieces.	Half Dollars. Pieces.	Quarter Dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Bars Value.	Number of Pieces.	Gold Value.	Silver Value.	Total Value.
1870	3,329	3,488	1,890	\$66 05		12,158	12,800	4,940	. . .		38,566	\$110,576 05	\$19,793 00	\$130,369 05
1871	5,222	6,685	11,885	. . .		304	100,417	6,890	6,400	\$740	138,543	230,715 00	2,022,520 05	2,253,235 05
Total,	8,551	10,133	13,775	\$66 05		12,462	113,217	11,830	6,400	\$740	177,119	\$341,291 05	\$2,042,313 05	\$2,383,604 10

L.—COINAGE OF THE MINT AND BRANCHES, (Continued.)

Summary Exhibit of the Coinage of the Mint and Branches, to the close of the year, ending June 30, 1871.

MINTS.	Commencement of Coinage.	Gold Coinage. Value.	Silver Coinage. Value.	Copper Coinage. Value.	ENTIRE COINAGE.	
					Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia,	1793	\$451,383,337 29	\$102,682,684 86	\$11,302,768 55	1,103,511,964	\$565,368,790 70
San Francisco,	1854	312,681,713 04	8,592,472 44	. . . . .	33,377,549	321,274,185 48
New Orleans (to Jan. 31, '61),	1838	40,381,615 00	29,890,037 03	. . . . .	94,890,695	70,271,652 03
Charlotte (to March 31, '61), .	1838	5,048,641 50	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,206,954	5,048,641 50
Dahlonega (to Feb'y 28, '61), .	1838	6,121,919 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,381,784	6,121,919 00
New York,	1854	185,241,946 68	5,849,516 92	. . . . .	. . . . .	191,091,463 60
Denver,	1863	4,636,453 63	18,561 63	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,655,015 26
Carson City,	1870	341,291 05	2,042,313 05	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,383,604 10
Charlotte, re-opened,	1869	33,791 81	467 92	. . . . .	. . . . .	34,259 73
Total,		\$1,005,870,709 00	\$149,076,053 85	\$11,302,768 55	1,234,368,946	\$1,166,249,531 40

M.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION,

Deposited at the Mint of the United States and Branches, to the close of the year ending June 30, 1871.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Period.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Nebraska.	Wyoming Territory.
1804 to 1827	.....	.....	\$110,000 00	\$227,500 00	\$1,763,900 00	\$12,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828 to 1837	.....	\$427,000 00	2,519,500 00	\$27,500 00	566,316 00	16,199 00	\$45,493 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1838 to 1847	.....	518,294 00	1,393,636 00	152,366 00	41,577 50	6,669 00	9,451 00	\$48,397 00	.....	.....	.....
1848 to 1857	.....	534,491 50	469,537 00	53,626 00	129,910 00	835 88	530 06	9,685 33	\$226,839,521 62	.....	.....
1858 to 1867	\$105,070 16	77,889 48	214,453 74	6,156 15	129,910 00	.....	.....	.....	4,096,277 30	\$3,415 08	.....
1868.....	8,868 92	10,235 21	51,199 64	1,919 11	36,675 88	.....	153 13	16,901 14	25,640 20	2,231 00	.....
1869.....	4,672 41	10,578 55	56,618 34	466 19	31,619 27	122 94	1,146 18	46,935 48	19,205 51	8,872 23	.....
1870.....	7,239 33	11,357 32	60,929 87	1,797 19	22,412 43	.....	2,354 23	53,361 54	28,423 37	.....	\$453 93
1871.....	6,696 62	5,974 24	61,213 84	3,043 08	14,451 74	.....	5,720 60	15,941 40	4,865 44	965 02	2,147 40
Total.....	\$132,547 67	\$1,595,820 30	\$4,846,788 43	\$547,973 72	\$2,609,922 82	\$36,526 82	\$64,848 20	\$190,321 89	\$231,013,933 44	\$15,713 33	\$2,301 33

Period.	Montana.	Oregon.	Colorado.	Maryland.	Arizona.	Washing'n Territory.	Kansas.	Idaho Territory.	Utah Territory.	Nevada.	Other Sources.	Total.
1804 to 1827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$110,000 00
1828 to 1837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$43,200 00	5,063,500 00
1838 to 1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,037 00	2,623,641 00
1848 to 1857	\$3,990,940 52	\$51,285 00	\$5,855,150 23	.....	\$7,768 28	\$26,127 55	.....	\$2,799,559 81	\$4,327 11	\$2,522 67	7,218 00	228,069,473 62
1858 to 1867	985,061 53	123,258 80	65,410 70	.....	115 01	.....	.....	90,035 17	.....	860 97	5,108 85	17,459,227 00
1868.....	935,003 94	6,680 39	26,896 36	\$89 45	.....	.....	\$846 36	50,047 24	.....	511 70	150 53	1,300,338 53
1869.....	648,060 75	4,500 70	32,695 34	.....	252 80	451 22	.....	81,652 73	228 17	.....	27,929 43	1,198,162 58
1870.....	374,108 19	11,672 86	29,944 38	18 85	4,039 31	.....	.....	42,599 42	1,564 02	227 22	27,515 39	990,972 71
1871.....	.....	2,357 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	603,393 26
Total.....	\$6,933,174 93	\$292,734 85	\$6,010,097 01	\$108 00	\$12,175 40	\$26,578 77	\$846 36	\$3,063,894 37	\$6,119 30	\$4,122 56	\$102,159 20	\$257,418,768 70

N.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Period	Parted from Silver.	California.	Colorado.	Mexico	Nevada.	Oregon.	Dacotah	Sitka.	Washing-ton.	Idaho.	Arizona.	Montana.	Refined Gold	Utah.	Total.
1874	.....	\$10,842,281 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10,842,281 23
1875	.....	20,860,437 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,860,437 20
1876	.....	29,209,218 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,209,218 24
1877	.....	12,526,826 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,526,826 93
1878	.....	19,104,369 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,104,369 99
1879	.....	14,098,564 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,098,564 14
1880	.....	11,319,913 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,319,913 83
1881	.....	12,206,382 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,206,382 64
1882	\$822,823 01	14,029,739 95	\$680 00	.....	\$13,000 00	\$888,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,754,262 96
1883	1,108,466 57	13,045,711 69	59,472 00	.....	11,250 00	3,001,104 00	\$5,760 00	.....	\$12,672 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,244,436 26
1884	220,890 18	14,863,657 52	.....	.....	.....	2,139,305 00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,257,497 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,481,350 20
1885	217,935 98	11,089,974 52	.....	.....	5,400 00	1,103,076 54	.....	.....	22,460 94	3,499,281 14	\$20,369 48	\$3,000 00	\$2,598,601 49	.....	18,560,100 09
1886	374,393 28	10,034,775 03	.....	.....	43,497 28	858,433 11	.....	.....	.....	2,880,203 48	30,430 68	549,733 32	2,665,033 00	.....	17,436,499 18
1887	395,750 76	8,179,771 82	.....	.....	48,677 09	975,974 30	.....	.....	.....	2,020,899 72	23,437 51	576,397 80	5,715,260 40	.....	17,936,169 40
1888	122,456 25	4,446,139 27	.....	.....	37,414 56	337,183 04	.....	.....	.....	867,845 45	77,620 62	268,059 64	8,693,399 01	.....	14,850,117 84
1889	60,582 59	5,070,785 90	.....	\$190 10	32,463 54	468,784 63	.....	\$397 64	.....	400,181 15	207,218 80	213,845 01	11,059,727 05	.....	17,514,176 41
1870	66,823 24	5,016,172 38	.....	.....	5,154 26	695,947 32	.....	.....	.....	172,058 28	169,143 55	157,535 14	12,207,388 25	.....	18,490,222 42
1871	*76,207 51	5,294,436 49	.....	.....	8,118 56	433,502 28	.....	.....	1,652 14	146,156 57	177,125 25	81,912 22	19,101,396 12	\$1,282 18	25,321,889 32
Total	\$3,466,429 37	\$221,239,178 77	\$60,152 00	\$190 10	\$204,975 29	\$10,901,310 22	\$5,760 00	\$397 64	\$36,785 08	\$11,244,123 29	\$705,345 89	\$1,850,483 13	\$62,040,805 32	\$1,282 18	\$311,757,218 28

* Contained in silver.

O.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS.

PERIOD.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847	\$741 00	\$14,306 00	\$37,364 00	\$1,772 00	\$61,903 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	\$3,613 00	\$119,699 00
1848 to 1857	. . . .	1,911 00	2,317 00	947 00	15,379 00	\$21,606,461 54	. . . . .	3,677 00	21,630,692 54
1858, . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	1,560 00	164 12	. . . .	448,439 84	. . . . .	. . . . .	450,163 96
1859, . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	93,272 41	. . . . .	. . . . .	93,272 41
1860, . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	661 53	97,135 00	\$1,770 39	. . . . .	99,566 92
1861 to Jan. 31), . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	19,932 10	1,666 81	. . . . .	21,598 91
Total, . . .	\$741 00	\$16,217 00	\$41,241 00	\$2,883 12	\$77,943 53	\$22,265,240 89	\$3,437 20	\$7,290 00	\$22,414,993 74

P.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA.

PERIOD.	Utah.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847	. . . .	\$64,351 00	\$95,427 00	\$2,978,353 00	\$32,175 00	\$47,711 00	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	\$3,218,017 00
1848 to 1857	. . . .	28,278 82	174,811 91	1,159,420 98	9,837 42	11,918 92	\$1,124,712 82	. . . .	\$951 00	2,509,931 87
1858, . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	32,322 28	57,891 45	107 33	. . . .	5,293 52	. . . .	. . . .	95,614 58
1859, . . . .	. . . .	2,656 88	4,610 35	57,023 12	. . . .	. . . .	699 19	\$82 70	. . . .	65,072 24
1860, . . . .	. . . .	3,485 70	2,004 36	35,588 92	. . . .	. . . .	1,097 37	2,490 86	. . . .	44,667 21
1861 Feb. 28, \$145 14	812 79	2,066 91	22,182 14	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4,213 79	32,772 28	. . . .	62,193 05
Total, . . \$145 14	\$99,585 19	\$311,242 81	\$4,310,459 61	\$42,119 75	\$59,629 92	\$1,136,016 69	\$35,345 84	\$951 00	\$5,995,495 95	

Q.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PERIOD.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	California.	TOTAL.
1838 to 1847,	\$1,529,777 00	\$143,941 00	. . . . .	\$1,673,718 00
1848 to 1857,	2,503,412 68	222,754 17	\$87,321 01	2,813,487 86
1858,	170,560 33	5,507 16	. . . . .	176,067 49
1859,	182,489 61	22,762 71	. . . . .	205,252 32
1860,	134,491 17	. . . . .	. . . . .	134,491 17
1861 (to March 31), . . . . .	. . . . .	65,558 30	. . . . .	65,558 30
1869,	3,160 40	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,160 40
1870,	16,108 60	. . . . .	. . . . .	16,108 60
1871,	14,522 81	. . . . .	. . . . .	14,522 81
Total,	\$4,554,522 60	\$460,523 34	\$87,321 01	\$5,102,366 95

R.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (Continued.)

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

PERIOD.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Montana.	Wyoming.	Nebraska.
1854 to 1864	\$282,975 00	\$20,320 00	\$52,159 07	\$24,519 29	\$121,338 28	\$5,720 62	\$13,837 00	\$140,327,002 42	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	14,003 00	.....	.....	.....	3,422 00	2,269 00	3,924 00	2,177,954 04	\$1,217,518 00	.....	.....
1866.....	79,304 00	1,693 00	29,536 00	.....	11,161 00	1,135 00	.....	4,456,392 00	3,132,370 00	.....	.....
1867.....	42,935 50	700 74	27,354 50	713 93	8,084 31	.....	9,616 33	5,103,602 24	4,246,410 00	.....	.....
1868.....	12,971 90	970 18	38,706 38	587 81	15,889 05	.....	21,299 10	2,308,861 39	2,087,756 32	.....	.....
1869.....	33,089 23	1,847 74	56,893 86	5,894 49	23,151 24	112 41	59,939 48	4,199,736 35	2,670,499 70	.....	.....
1870.....	40,141 65	358 66	24,071 95	6,754 74	21,017 99	102 49	79,988 77	1,559,728 45	2,231,119 87	\$83,963 53	.....
1871.....	105,204 79	916 40	20,030 78	1,609 78	29,144 92	.....	61,794 67	197,680 72	2,775,930 82	22,630 82	\$2,793 65
Total....	\$610,625 07	\$26,806 72	\$248,752 54	\$40,080 04	\$233,208 79	\$9,339 52	\$250,399 35	\$160,330,957 61	\$18,361,604 71	\$106,594 35	\$2,793 65

PERIOD.	Idaho.	Colorado.	Utah.	Arizona.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Vermont.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
1854 to 1864	\$201,288 00	\$4,267,237 00	\$78,414 00	\$22,618 00	\$28,296 00	\$40,920 00	\$298 00	\$150,168 00	\$145,637,110 68
1865.....	.....	938,593 00	.....	707 00	9,876 00	949 00	316 00	364,857 00	4,734,388 04
1866.....	205,844 00	496,805 00	.....	.....	8,705 00	5,710 00	.....	129,100 00	8,557,755 00
1867.....	103,467 43	657,390 69	.....	.....	4,377 32	.....	.....	.....	10,209,652 99
1868.....	40,656 38	657,694 25	4,783 30	293 25	5,225 14	338 36	898 66	273 64	5,197,205 21
1869.....	145,479 57	830,029 47	5,517 47	5,123 33	750 87	8,399 67	3,508 09	8,714 26	8,058,687 23
1870.....	512,045 86	703,468 44	5,572 67	669 33	4,644 80	9,359 24	439 13	651 23	5,284,098 80
1871.....	532,833 20	472,378 58	4,951 63	1,657 24	8,978 81	19,480 47	.....	102 85	4,258,120 13
Total....	\$1,746,614 44	\$9,923,596 53	\$99,239 07	\$31,068 15	\$70,853 94	\$85,156 74	\$5,459 88	\$653,866 98	\$191,937,018 08

S.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (Continued.)

BRANCH MINT, DENVER.

PERIOD.	Colorado.	Montana.	Idaho.	Wyoming.	Oregon.	New Mexico.	Arizona.	TOTAL.
1864, . .	\$486,329 97	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	\$486,329 97
1865, . .	375,065 90	\$93,613 01	\$71,310 49	. . . .	\$1,230 16	. . . .	\$339 48	541,559 04
1866, . .	96,521 38	44,134 13	19,549 89	. . . .	777 54	. . . .	. . . .	160,982 94
1867, . .	110,203 82	13,758 92	531 61	. . . .	6,065 35	. . . .	. . . .	130,559 70
1868, . .	357,935 11	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	357,935 11
1869, . .	795,566 38	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	795,566 38
1870, . .	814,939 03	10,740 38	. . . .	\$4,425 75	. . . .	\$159,958 02	. . . .	990,063 18
1871, . .	992,712 70	8,218 25	4,348 75	798 65	. . . .	97,536 25	532 50	1,104,147 10
Total,	\$4,029,274 29	\$170,464 69	\$95,740 74	\$5,224 40	\$8,073 05	\$257,494 27	\$871 98	\$4,567,143 42

7.—STATEMENT OF GOLD OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, (Continued.)

SUMMARY EXHIBIT OF THE ENTIRE DEPOSITS OF DOMESTIC GOLD AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRANCHES, TO JUNE 30, 1871.

MINT.	Parted from Silver.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Tenn.	Utah.	Nebraska.	Colorado.	California.	Md.	Wyoming.
Philadelphia...	\$132,547 67	\$1,595,820 30	\$4,846,788 43	\$547,973 72	\$2,609,922 82	\$64,848 20	\$36,526 82	\$6,119 30	\$15,713 33	\$6,010,097 01	\$231,013,933 44	\$108 00	\$2,301 33
San Francisco.	3,465,429 37							1,282 18		60,152 00	221,239,178 77		
New Orleans...										3,437 20	22,265,240 89		
Charlotte...			741 00	16,217 00	41,241 00	77,943 53	2,883 12				87,321 01		
Dahlgonega...			4,554,522 60	460,523 34									
N. Y. (A. Office)			99,585 19	311,242 81	4,310,459 61	59,629 92	42,119 75	145 14		35,345 84	1,436,016 69		
Denver...	610,625 07	26,806 72	248,752 54	40,080 04	233,208 79	9,339 52		99,239 07	2,793 65	9,023,596 53	160,330,957 61		106,594 35
Carson City...	131,458 24									4,029,274 29			5,224 40
Total.....	\$4,341,060 35	\$1,622,627 02	\$9,750,389 76	\$1,376,036 91	\$7,194,832 22	\$211,761 17	\$81,529 69	\$106,785 69	\$18,506 98	\$19,161,902 87	\$336,072,648 41	\$108 00	\$114,120 08

MINT.	Kansas.	Sitka.	Montana.	Arizona.	New Mexico.	Oregon.	Nevada.	Washing- ton.	Dacotah.	Vermont.	Idaho.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
Philadelphia...	\$846 36		\$1,933,174 93	\$12,175 40	\$190,321 89	\$202,734 85	\$4,122 56	\$26,578 77			\$3,063,894 37	\$102,159 20	\$257,418,708 70
San Francisco.		\$397 64	1,850,483 13	705,345 89	190 10	10,901,310 22	204,975 29	36,785 08	\$5,760 00		11,244,123 29	62,040,805 32	311,757,218 28
New Orleans...												7,290 00	22,414,993 74
Charlotte...													5,102,366 95
Dahlgonega...												951 00	5,995,495 95
New York A. O.			18,561,604 71	31,068 15	250,399 35	70,833 94	85,136 74				1,746,614 44	653,866 98	191,937,018 08
Denver...			170,464 69	871 98	257,494 28	8,073 05					95,740 74		4,567,143 42
Carson City...							265,185 01					731,320 79	1,127,961 04
Total.....	\$846 36	\$397 64	\$27,315,727 46	\$749,461 42	\$698,405 62	\$11,182,972 06	\$559,439 60	\$33,363 85	\$5,760 00	\$5,459 88	\$16,150,372 84	\$33,536,393 29	\$800,320,909 16

U.—Statement of the Silver Coinage at the Mint of the United States and Branches at San Francisco, Carson City, and New Orleans, under the Act of February 21, 1853.

YEAR.	United States Mint, Philadelphia.	Branch Mint, San Francisco.	Branch Mint, New Orleans, to January 31, 1861.	Branch Mint, Carson City,*	TOTAL.
1853,	\$7,806,461 00	. . . . .	\$1,225,000 00	. . . . .	\$9,031,461 00
1854,	5,340,130 00	. . . . .	3,246,000 00	. . . . .	8,586,130 00
1855,	1,393,170 00	\$164,075 00	1,918,000 00	. . . . .	3,475,245 00
1856,	3,150,740 00	177,000 00	1,744,000 00	. . . . .	5,071,740 00
1857,	1,333,000 00	50,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,383,000 00
1858,	4,970,980 00	127,750 00	2,942,000 00	. . . . .	8,040,730 00
1859,	2,926,400 00	283,500 00	2,689,000 00	. . . . .	5,898,900 00
1860,	519,890 00	356,500 00	1,293,000 00	. . . . .	2,169,390 00
1861,	1,433,800 00	198,000 00	414,000 00	. . . . .	2,045,800 00
1862,	2,168,951 50	641,700 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,810,651 50
1863,	326,817 80	815,875 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,142,692 80
1864,	177,544 10	347,500 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	525,044 10
1865,	274,608 00	328,800 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	603,408 00
1866,	340,764 50	280,950 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	621,714 50
1867,	295,871 00	634,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	929,871 00
1868,	259,950 00	822,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,081,950 00
1869,	203,396 50	406,000 00	. . . . .	. . . . .	609,396 50
1870,	1,152,960 50	594,500 00	. . . . .	\$7,635 00	1,755,095 50
1871,	498,630 25	746,775 00	. . . . .	2,022,216 05	3,267,621 30
Total,	\$34,574,065 15	\$6,974,925 00	\$15,471,000 00	\$2,029,851 05	\$59,049,841 20

V.—Statement of the Amount of Silver of Domestic Production Deposited at the Mint of the United States and Branches, from January, 1841, to June 30, 1871.

Year	Parted from Gold.	Oregon.	Arizona.	Nevada.	Lake Superior.	Idaho.	Kansas.	Georgia.	California.	Montana.	N. Mexico & Sonora.	North Carolina.	Colorado.	Bars.	Wyoming.	Nebraska.	Utah.	Source Unknown.	TOTAL.
1841 to 1857	\$2,700,728 50																		\$2,700,728 50
1858	300,849 36				\$15,623 00														316,472 36
1859	219,647 34				30,122 13							\$23,398 00							273,167 47
1860	138,551 70		\$13,357 00	\$102,540 57	25,880 58						\$1,200 00	12,257 00							293,796 85
1861	364,721 73		12,260 00	213,420 84	13,372 71							6,233 00							610,011 29
1862	245,122 47		105 00	757,446 60	21,366 38				\$8,224 00										1,032,261 45
1863	188,394 94			856,043 27	13,111 32														1,057,549 53
1864	166,791 55			311,837 01	8,765 77						45 00								487,439 33
1865	251,757 87			355,910 42	13,671 51				459 18		25 84								621,824 82
1866	271,888 51	\$1,580 51	139 63	340,345 87	22,913 96	\$38,859 49		\$403 83	453 00				\$419 00	\$16,278 22					893,282 02
1867	263,869 59	183 68	3,212 26	579,931 76	18,555 35	160,269 24			310 26	\$19,095 48			543 78	10,709 00					1,056,680 39
1868	147,358 87		6,711 29	290,415 51	26,595 72	37,602 56			9,196 94	23,547 73	473 56	73 75	46,881 13	397,478 40					986,335 46
1869	188,259 81		2,322 75	269,289 28	25,582 44	16,332 52	\$468 00		13,973 30	16,568 77	2,778 18	9 57	197,678 54	168,714 73					901,908 89
1870	159,865 46			692,589 22	15,910 83	31,922 59			437 25	11,502 53	1,671 35	1,792 54	236,689 49	174,267 31	\$74 25				1,326,722 82
1871	99,299 33		1,760 46	2,476,209 84	173,398 80	4,856 38			47,906 73	28,139 91	4,533 23		367,510 31	421,039 89	7 15	\$23,953 41	\$3,779 86	\$32 84	3,652,338 14
Total	\$5,707,120 03	\$1,764 19	\$39,808 39	\$7,245,971 19	\$124,780 50	\$289,842 78	\$168 00	\$403 83	\$80,760 66	\$98,854 42	\$10,727 16	\$43,763 86	\$849,722 25	\$1,188,487 55	\$81 40	\$23,953 41	\$3,779 86	\$32 84	\$16,210,582 32

W.—Statement of Domestic Gold and Silver Deposited at the United States Mint and Branches, for Coinage, to June 30, 1871.

FROM	GOLD.	SILVER.	GOLD AND SILVER.
California.....	\$636,072,648 41	\$80,760 66	\$636,153,409 07
Montana.....	27,315,727 46	98,854 42	27,414,581 88
Colorado.....	19,161,902 87	849,722 25	20,011,625 12
Idaho.....	16,150,372 84	289,842 78	16,440,215 62
North Carolina.....	9,750,389 76	43,763 86	9,794,153 62
Oregon.....	11,182,972 06	1,764 19	11,184,736 25
Georgia.....	7,194,832 22	403 83	7,195,236 05
Virginia.....	1,622,627 02	.....	1,622,627 02
South Carolina.....	1,376,036 91	.....	1,376,036 91
Nevada.....	559,439 60	7,245,971 19	7,805,410 79
Alabama.....	211,761 17	.....	211,761 17
Arizona.....	749,461 42	39,868 39	789,329 81
New Mexico.....	698,405 62	.....	698,405 62
Utah.....	106,785 69	3,779 86	110,565 55
Tennessee.....	81,529 69	.....	81,529 69
Washington Territory....	63,363 85	.....	63,363 85
Dakota.....	5,760 00	.....	5,760 00
Nebraska.....	18,506 98	23,953 41	42,460 39
Vermont.....	5,459 88	.....	5,459 88
Other Sources.....	63,536,393 29	32 84	63,536,426 13
Parted from Silver.....	4,341,060 35	.....	4,341,060 35
Lake Superior.....	.....	424,780 50	424,780 50
New Mexico and Sonora..	.....	10,727 16	10,727 16
Sitka.....	397 64	.....	397 64
Wyoming Territory.....	114,120 08	81 40	114,201 48
Maryland.....	108 00	.....	108 00
Kansas.....	846 36	468 00	1,314 36
Fine Bars.....	.....	1,188,487 55	1,188,487 55
Parted from Gold.....	.....	5,707,120 03	5,707,120 03
Total.....	\$800,320,909 17	\$16,010,382 32	\$816,331,291 49

A STATEMENT OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

Prepared by the Director of the Mint, to accompany his Annual Report, in pursuance of the Act of February 21st, 1857.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The first column embraces the names of the countries where the coins are issued; the second contains the name of the coin, only the principal denominations being given. The other sizes are proportional; and when this is not the case the deviation is stated.

The third column expresses the weight of a single piece in fractions of the troy ounce, carried to the thousandth, and in a few cases to the ten thousandth of an ounce. The method is preferable to expressing the weight in grains for commercial purposes, and corresponds better with the terms of the Mint. It may be readily transferred to weight in grains by the following rules: Remove the decimal point; from one-half deduct four per cent. of that half, and the remainder will be grains.

The fourth column expresses the fineness in thousandths, *i. e.*, the number of parts of pure gold or silver in 1000 parts of the coin.

The fifth and sixth columns of the first table express the valuation of gold. In the fifth is shown the value as compared with the legal contents, or amount of fine gold in our coin. In the sixth is shown the value as paid in the Mint, after the uniform deduction of one-half of one per cent. The former is the value for any other purposes than recoinage, and especially for the purpose of comparison; the latter is the value in exchange for our coins at the Mint.

For the silver there is no fixed legal valuation, the law providing for shifting the price according to the condition of demand and supply. The present price of standard silver is 122½ cents per ounce, at which rate the values in the fifth column of the second table are calculated. In a few cases, where the coins could not be procured, the data are *assumed* from the legal rates, and so stated.

X.—GOLD COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	Fine- ness.	Value.	Value after Deduction
		Oz. Dec	Thous.		
AUSTRALIA.....	Pound of 1852.....	0.281	916.5	\$5.32.4	\$5.29.7
“.....	Sovereign of 1855-60.....	0.256.5	916	4.85.7	4.83.3
AUSTRIA.....	Ducat.....	0.112	986	2.28.3	2.27
“.....	Sovereign.....	0.363	900	6.75.4	6.72
“.....	New Union Coin (as'md)	0.357	900	6.64.2	6.60.9
BELGIUM.....	25 Francs.....	0.254	899	4.72	4.69.8
BOLIVIA.....	Doubloon.....	0.867	870	15.59.3	15.51.5
BRAZIL.....	Twenty Milreis.....	0.575	917.5	10.90.6	10.85.1
CENTRAL AMERICA	Two Escudos.....	0.209	853.5	3.68.8	3.66.9
“.....	Four Reals.....	0.027	875	0.48.8	0.48.6
CHILE.....	Old Doubloon.....	0.867	870	15.59.3	15.51.5
“.....	Ten Pesos.....	0.492	900	9.15.4	9.10.8
DENMARK.....	Ten Thaler.....	0.427	895	7.90	7.86.1
EQUADOR.....	Four Escudos.....	0.433	844	7.55.5	7.51.7
ENGLAND.....	Pound or Sovereign, new	0.256.7	916.5	4.86.3	4.83.9
“.....	“ “ average	0.256.2	916	4.85.1	4.82.7
FRANCE.....	Twenty Francs, new.....	0.207.5	899	3.85.8	3.83.9
“.....	“ “ average..	0.207	899	3.84.7	3.82.8
GERMANY, NORTH..	Ten Thaler.....	0.427	895	7.90	7.86.1
“ “ ..	“ “ Prussian.....	0.427	903	7.97.1	7.93.1
“ “ ..	Krone (Crown).....	0.357	900	6.64.2	6.69.9
“ SOUTH..	Ducat.....	0.112	986	2.28.2	2.27.1
GREECE.....	Twenty Drachms.....	0.185	900	3.44.2	3.42.5
HINDOSTAN.....	Mohur.....	0.374	916	7.08.2	7.04.6
ITALY.....	Twenty Lire.....	0.207	898	3.84.3	3.82.3
JAPAN.....	Old Cobang.....	0.362	568	4.44	4.41.8
“.....	“ “ ..	0.289	572	3.57.6	3.55.8
MEXICO.....	Doubloon, average.....	0.867.5	866	15.53	15.45.2
“.....	“ new.....	0.867.5	870.5	15.61.1	15.53.3
“.....	Twenty Pesos (Max).....	0.086	875	19.64.3	19.54.5
“.....	“ “ (Repub.)..	1.090	875	19.72.0	19.62.1
NAPLES.....	Six Ducati, new.....	1.245	996	5.04.4	5.01.9
NETHERLANDS.....	Ten Guilders.....	0.215	899	3.99.7	3.97.6
NEW GRENADA.....	Old Doubloon, Bogata....	0.868	870	15.61.1	15.53.3
“ “ ..	“ “ Popayan..	0.867	858	15.37.8	15.30.1
“ “ ..	Ten Pesos.....	0.525	891.5	9.67.5	9.62.7
PERU.....	Old Doubloon.....	0.867	868	15.55.7	15.47.9
“.....	Twenty Soles.....	1.055	898	19.21.3	19.11.7
PORTUGAL.....	Gold Crown.....	0.308	912	5.80.7	5.77.8
PRUSSIA.....	New Crown (assumed)....	0.357	900	6.64.2	6.60.9
ROME.....	2½ Scudi (new).....	0.140	900	2.60.5	2.59.2
RUSSIA.....	Five Roubles.....	0.210	916	3.97.6	3.95.7
SPAIN.....	100 Reals.....	0.268	896	4.96.4	4.93.9
“.....	80 “ ..	0.215	869.5	3.86.4	3.84.5
SWEDEN.....	Ducat.....	0.111	875	2.23.7	2.22.6
“.....	Carolin, 10 francs.....	0.104	900	1.93.5	1.91.5
TUNIS.....	25 Piasters.....	0.161	900	2.99.5	2.98.1
TURKEY.....	100 “ ..	0.231	915	4.36.9	4.34.8
TUSCANY.....	Seguin.....	0.112	999	2.31.3	2.30.1

Y.—SILVER COINS.

COUNTRY.	DENOMINATIONS.	Weight.	Fineness.	Value.
		Oz. Dec.	Thous.	
AUSTRIA	Old Rix Dollar.....	0.902	833	\$1.02.3
“	Old Scudo.....	0.836	902	1.02.6
“	Florin before 1858.....	0.451	833	51.1
“	New Florin.....	0.397	900	48.6
“	New Union Dollar.....	0.596	900	73.1
“	Maria Theresa Dollar, 1780	0.895	838	1.02.1
BELGIUM	Five Francs	0.803	897	98
BOLIVIA.....	New Dollar.....	0.801	900	98.1
BRAZIL.....	Double Milreis.....	0.820	918.5	1.02.5
CANADA	Twenty Cents.....	0.150	925	18.9
“	Twenty-five Cents.	0.187.5	925	23.6
CENTRAL AMERICA	Dollar.....	0.866	850	1.00.2
CHILI.....	Old Dollar.....	0.864	908	1.06.8
“	New Dollar.....	0.801	900.5	98.2
CHINA.....	Dollar (English) as'md.....	0.866	901	1.06.2
“	Ten Cents.....	0.087	901	10.6
DENMARK	Two Rigsdaler.....	0.927	877	1.10.7
ENGLAND.....	Shilling, new.....	0.182.5	924.5	23
“	“ average.....	0.178	925	22.4
FRANCE	Five Franc, average.....	0.800	900	98
“	Two Franc.....	0.320	835	36.4
GERMANY, NORTH..	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.7
“	New Thaler.....	0.595	900	72.9
“ SOUTH..	Florin before 1857.....	0.340	900	41.7
“	New Florin (assumed).....	0.340	900	41.7
GREECE.....	Five Drachms.....	0.719	900	88.1
HINDOSTAN	Rupee.....	0.374	916	46.6
JAPAN.....	Itzbu	0.279	991	37.6
“	New Itzbu.....	0.279	890	33.8
MEXICO.....	Dollar, New.....	0.867.5	903	1 06.6
“	Dollar, average.....	0.866	901	1.06.2
“	Peso of Maximilian.....	0.861	902.5	1.05.5
NAPLES.....	Scudo.....	0.844	830	95.3
NETHERLANDS.....	2½ Guilders.....	0.804	944	1.03.3
NORWAY.....	Specie Daler.....	0.927	877	1.10.7
NEW GRENADA.....	Dollar of 1857.....	0.803	896	98
PERU.....	Old Dollar.....	0.866	901	1.06.2
“	Dollar of 1858.....	0.766	909	94.8
“	Half Dol. of 1835 and 1838	0.433	650	38.3
“	Sol	0.802	900	98.2
PRUSSIA	Thaler before 1857.....	0.712	750	72.7
“	New Thaler.....	0.595	900	72.9
ROME.....	Sendo.....	0.864	900	1.05.8
RUSSIA.....	Rouble.	0.667	875	79.4
SARDINIA.....	Five Lire.....	0.800	900	98
SPAIN	New Pistareen.....	0.166	899	20.3
SWEDEN.....	Rix Dollar.....	0.092	750	1.11.5
SWITZERLAND.....	Two Francs.....	0.323	899	39.5
TUNIS.....	Five Piastres.....	0.511	898.5	62.5
TURKEY	Twenty Piastres.....	0.770	830	87
TUSCANY.....	Florin.....	0.220	925	27.6

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B—(page 18)—Statement of Gold and Silver of domestic production, deposited at the Mint of the U. S. and Branches during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871.

C—(page 19)—Statement of Coinage at the Mint of the U. S. and Branches during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871.

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E 1 & 2—(pages 23 and 24)—Coinage at Branch Mint, San Francisco, from organization to June 30th, 1871.

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I—(page 29)—Coinage at Assay Office, New York, from organization to June 30th, 1871.

K—(page 30)—Coinage at Branch Mint, Denver, Colorado, from organization to June 30th, 1871.

K 1—(page 31)—Coinage at Branch Mint, Carson City, Nevada, from date of organization to June 30th, 1871.

L—(page 32)—Summary Exhibit of Coinage at Mint and Branches to close of year ending June 30th, 1871.

M—(page 33)—Gold of domestic production deposited at Mint of U. S. to close of year ending June 30th, 1871.

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Q—(page 37)—Same at Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C., to June 30th, 1871.

R—(page 38)—Same at Assay Office, New York, to June 30th, 1871.

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T—(page 40)—Summary Exhibit of Gold Deposits at Mint of the U. S. and Branches to June 30th, 1871.

U—(page 41)—Statement of amount of Silver coined at Mint of U. S. and Branches at San Francisco, New Orleans, and Carson City, under Act of February 21st, 1853.

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X—(page 45)—Statement of weight, fineness, and value of Foreign Gold Coins.

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